

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## DISTRICT OF NEVADA

JORGE LATORRE,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 2:23-cv-01589-GMN-BNW

v.

ORDER DISMISSING AND CLOSING  
CASE

BROWN,

Defendant.

Plaintiff Jorge Latorre appears to have brought this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress constitutional violations that he suffered while incarcerated in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections. (*See* ECF No.1-1). But Latorre did not file a complaint and either pay the full \$402 filing fee or apply for *in forma pauperis* status. So, this Court ordered Latorre to correct both deficiencies by November 4, 2023. (ECF No. 3). The Court warned Latorre that this action could be dismissed if he failed to file a complaint and either pay the filing fee or apply for pauper status by that deadline. (*Id.*) That deadline expired and Latorre did not file a complaint and either pay the filing fee or apply for pauper status, move for an extension, or otherwise respond.

**I. DISCUSSION**

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. *See Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440–41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1) the

1 public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court's need to manage its docket;  
 2 (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on  
 3 their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. *See In re Phenylpropanolamine*  
 4 *Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

5 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the  
 6 Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissing Latorre's claims. The third  
 7 factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of  
 8 injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court  
 9 or prosecuting an action. *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth  
 10 factor—the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by  
 11 the factors favoring dismissal.

12 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can be used  
 13 to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider dismissal. *See Yourish*  
 14 *v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less drastic  
 15 alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order does not satisfy this factor); *accord*  
 16 *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002). Courts "need not exhaust every  
 17 sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case, but must explore possible and  
 18 meaningful alternatives." *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Generally,  
 19 litigation cannot progress without the plaintiff's compliance with the court's orders. Because this  
 20 action cannot proceed until Latorre files a complaint and either pays the filing fee or applies for  
 21 pauper status, the only alternative is to enter a second order setting another deadline. But the  
 22 reality of repeating an ignored order is that it often only delays the inevitable and squanders the  
 23 Court's finite resources. The circumstances here do not indicate that this case will be an exception  
 24 because Latorre ignored the first order. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative  
 25 given these circumstances. So the fifth factor favors dismissal.

## 26 II. CONCLUSION

27 Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they weigh in  
 28 favor of dismissal. It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on

1 Jorge Latorre's failure to file a complaint and either pay the full \$402 filing fee or file an  
2 application to proceed *in forma pauperis* in compliance with this Court's October 5, 2023, order.  
3 The Clerk of Court is directed to enter judgment accordingly and close this case. No other  
4 documents may be filed in this now-closed case. If Jorge Latorre wishes to pursue his claims, he  
5 must file a complaint in a new case and either pay the required filing fee or file an application to  
6 proceed *in forma pauperis*.

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9 DATED: December 7, 2023

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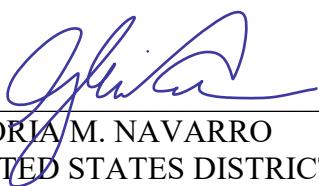
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GLORIA M. NAVARRO  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE